

PRINT ENABLEMENT IN SOFTWARE SYSTEMS

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to computer-based facility enablement and, in particular, to the availability of computer printing facilities.

5 Background of the Invention

Seldom in human history have people adopted a communications technology so widely and rapidly as users of the Internet have embraced the World Wide Web.

The Internet provides an ever increasing potential for information interchange, and in order to encourage individuals to take part in this communications revolution,
10 many software providers supply free demonstration versions of their software on-line, sometimes called Free-ware and Share-ware. Individuals may dial-up the home page of a supplier and access the demonstration software for trial purposes. This may even involve down-loading the software onto the personal computer of the individual.

Free-ware and share-ware are attractive forms of software in marketing.
15 However, one drawback in supplying software in this manner is that many never actually subscribe to buy the full version of the software continuing to utilise the demonstration version, which is sometimes powerful in its own right. Many software providers are therefore discouraged to provide demonstration versions of their software on-line.

20 It is an object of the present invention to substantially overcome, or at least ameliorate, one or more of the problems mentioned above.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is disclosed a method for manipulating an electronic document automatically created by an application
25 program, said method comprising the steps of:

identifying a user involved manipulation of said electronic document to determine if said invoked manipulation is one of a predetermined group of manipulations; wherein if said invoked manipulation is not a member of said group, allowing said invoked manipulation to proceed; or if said invoked manipulation is a

member of said group, allowing said manipulation to proceed only in respect of a predetermined portion of said electronic document.

Other aspects of the invention will be apparent from the following description.

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a computer system and network with which the preferred embodiment of the present invention can be practised;

Fig. 2 is a detailed block diagram of two world-wide web site structures;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart depicting operation of a print facility management system of one embodiment; and

10 Fig. 4 is a flow chart depicting another operation of a print facility management system of one embodiment.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

In order to access the Internet and traverse the World Wide Web, use is often made of special browsing software such as Microsoft Internet Explorer (Microsoft Corporation) or Netscape Navigator (Netscape Corporation). On entering a web site or
15 some other location, various computer facilities become available to the user in order to manipulate data, programs and the like. Such facilities include the printing of data, copying, running software, listening to audio and receiving video data, amongst others. This may include or result in using Free-ware or Share-ware.

20 To assist users in being able to track and trace their traversal of the Web, Canon Information Systems Research Australia Pty Ltd has developed a product marketed under the trade mark WebRecord which is currently the subject of United States Patent Application No. 08/903,743 filed 31 July 1997. WebRecord operates in a background mode behind the browsing software to automatically and transparently
25 create a printable document that includes the various Web sites and documents encountered by a user during a traversal of the Web.

The preferred embodiment of the present invention is implemented as an additional feature in WebRecord and has been developed to facilitate the marketing of WebRecord. However, the present invention is not limited to use with WebRecord or

Locations accessible via the communications network 38 are individually addressable using a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), well known in the art. The URL thus may be entered by the user of the computer system 5 to directly access a particular web-site. Alternatively, web-site documents and the like (including search engines) may include hyper-text which, when selected, provide direct links to locations identified by URL's associated with the hyper-text.

Fig. 2 shows a block diagram representation of two Internet web-sites 34,36 and their associated URL's. The computer module 10 can access the web-sites 34 and 36 via the modem 44 and communications network 38. The web-sites 34,36 can be accessed through both direct and indirect Internet connections, and through a variety of browsers. As seen in Fig. 2, web-site 34 provides access to information locations 46, 48 and 50 each of which has its own unique URL as illustrated. Similarly, web-site 36 access three information locations 52, 54 and 56 also having respective URL's.

It will be appreciated that the information accessed via the various URL's may include any combination of text, images, graphic objects, programs, raw data such as audio data and video data, for example. It is further seen from Fig. 2 that a location 47, accessible via location 46 or location 48 and having a unique URL (URL #9), includes an application program.

In the preferred embodiment, a demonstration version of WebRecord is made available to the public as the application program 47 and for which persons entering Web-site No. 1 have access. The application program 47 may be downloaded to the user's computer system 5 to enable the demonstration of WebRecord to be undertaken.

In the preferred embodiment, users of the demonstration version of WebRecord are free to make use of that program to generate an electronic document suitable for printing on the printer device 30. Typically, the electronic document would incorporate portions sourced from a variety of locations on the Internet and World Wide Web and generated from a single browsing session.

However, in the described embodiments, so as to encourage experimentation and evaluation of the application program, but whilst preventing substantial practical

use of the application program, the user is limited in respect of the printing of the electronic document. For example, the electronic document created by WebRecord is created containing, say, fifteen printable pages, the one embodiment permits the user, on any single printing call, to print only three pages. Accordingly, if the user wishes to print all fifteen pages, the user must perform five separate printing calls in order for the entire document to be printed. In an alternative embodiment, where the electronic document includes material sourced from a number of web locations, as defined by their URL's, printing is limited to only those portions sourced from a predetermined number of URL's.

In this fashion, the user is enabled to view the capacity of the software being trialed and print examples of the document created by the software, but is precluded from convenient use of the software through being limited in application.

Fig. 3 provides a flow chart of how one embodiment operates which illustrates a series of method steps 90 which commences with a start step 92 followed a decision step 94 which examines whether or not a print facility has been selected. If no such facility has been selected, control passes to step 96 which enables performance of the non-print facility, which concludes at step 98. An example of such a non-print facility may be "PrintPreview".

If print facility have been selected, this embodiment implements a step 100 which identifies those specific page numbers of the electronic document selected to be printed. As is usual in most print packages and the like, the user is able to select those particular pages from a multi-page document desired to be printed. In step 100, the preferred embodiment determines that the user has selected to print from page number "a" to page number "b". The process continues at step 130, where the user can select a printing reduction rate. For example, the user can select to print all the selected pages on one A4 size page. At the next step 132, the user can select a "print preview" function in order to preview the printed pages on screen before actual printing occurs.

Control then passes to step 102 where a test is performed to determine the actual number of pages that have been selected and whether or not they are within the

criteria established by the particular embodiment. In this case, page number "b" is subtracted from page number "a" and a test of whether or not that this less than a predetermined number of pages "x" is correct. If this is true, control passes to step 104 where printing from page number "a" to page number "b" inclusive is enabled, this
5 corresponding to the user request.

If the test of 102 is not satisfied, control passes to step 106 where only a predetermined number of pages from page "a" are printed. In this case, step 106 identifies the calculation used to determine the total number of pages printed for an arbitrary value of "x". Control from each of steps 104 and 106 passes to a finishing
10 step 108. In both steps 104 and 106 a print preview will occur if one has been requested by the user at step 132. In a preferred implementation of this embodiment, the value of "x" is 3.

Fig. 4 illustrates method steps 120 associated with the alternative embodiment mentioned above and which in many respects corresponds to the embodiment of Fig. 3 and in particular corresponding method steps have been given like reference numerals
15 and to which it is noted the corresponding description applies. In the method 120, if print has been selected in step 94, step 122 prompts the user to identify those particular URL's of the multi-URL formatted document desired to be printed. In this embodiment these are identified as URLp and URLq. In step 124, the actual number of URL's to
20 be selected for printing by the user is tested, again against an arbitrary number "x". If the number of URL's is less than or equal to the arbitrary number "x", control is passed to step 126 which prints the URL's selected by the user in step 122. If however the number of URL's exceeds the predetermined value "x", control passes to step 128 where printing is enabled from URLp to URLp+x-1 thereby limiting the total number
25 of URL's to be printed to be the number "x".

With the alternative embodiment of Fig. 4, printing of the electronic document occurs independent of the number of pages that span the document and the number of pages which might be occupied by each URL.

For example, in a preferred implementation of WebRecord, information sourced from a number of URL's may appear on a single page of the printable document. In the alternative embodiment of Fig. 4, only the data sourced from a predetermined number of those URL's (eg. 3) is printed.

5 At steps 126 and 128 of Fig. 4, in one particular embodiment, when printing is enabled in each of the URL's identified by the user, control is passed to step 100 of Fig. 3 to identify those specific page numbers of each URL to be printed. For example, if data sourced from URLp is being printed at step 126 of Fig. 4, control will pass to step 100 of Fig. 3 and the preferred embodiment will determine that the user
10 has selected to print from page number "a" to page number "b" of URLp. Control then passes to step 102 where a test is performed to determine the actual number of pages that have been selected and whether or not they are within the criteria established by the particular embodiment. Control then passes to either of steps 104 or 106 depending on the outcome of the test at step 102. Control from each of steps 104 and 106 will then
15 pass back to step 126 to print the data from the next URL. This process will finish when the data from URLq is printed and control passes to step 108 of Fig. 4. In this fashion, the user is restricted to printing a certain number of pages from each URL. Thus again, experimentation and evaluation of the application program is encouraged, whilst preventing substantial practical use of the application program.

20 The foregoing provides a number of advantages over prior art software trialing systems. For example, many software trialing system enable printing of a product produced using the software but the printing is in some way obscured for example with the word "demo" printed in the background of the desired image thus detracting from the usefulness of the printed document. By enabling the user to print only a
25 predetermined number of pages or a predetermined number of URL's, the user is able to utilise the trialed software for valuable purposes in order to assess its desirability for purchase. However, by using the print restriction feature of the described embodiment, multiple use of the application software is hampered and thus the user is enticed to obtain a production version of the software.

The foregoing describes only one embodiment of the present invention and modifications, obvious to those skilled in the art can be made thereto without departing from the scope of the present invention.

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